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PATHFINDER

EVERY WEEK FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR | WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 24, 1932 | NUMBER 2034

"United States Chamber of Commerce" a Private Affair

JUDGING by frequent questions asked, there seems to be a very general impression over the country that the United States Chamber of Commerce is a government institution—perhaps an offshoot of the Department of Commerce.

This impression is due no doubt first to the name, second to the fact that the association has its headquarters at Washington, and third to the fact that it has a palatial building close to the White House, Treasury, State, War and Navy and other governmental departments.

The United States Chamber of Commerce is strictly a private institution. It has no connection whatever with the government. It is a national organization of business concerns, manufacturing and selling interests etc. covering the whole country. With it are affiliated the local chambers of commerce in many cities.

The organization was founded in 1912. It holds conventions and conferences from time to time, conducts investigations and makes reports, and issues a monthly magazine called The Nation's Business, with Merle Thorpe as guiding spirit.

"Buy American," Latest Appeal to Save Industry

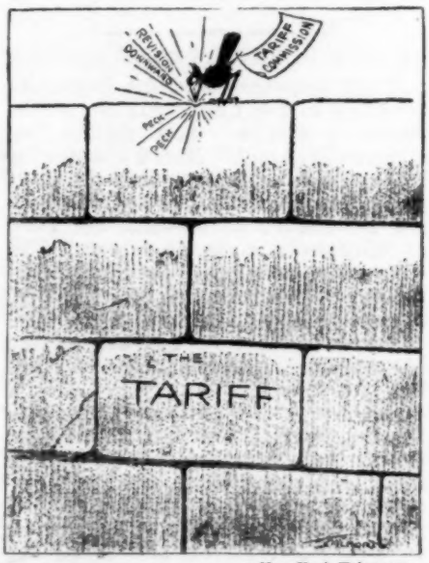
BY THE concerted action of many interests, a campaign wholly new to this country is now being launched. The slogan of this campaign is "Buy American!"

The United States has been built up on a policy of protection to home industries, and especially "infant" industries. The decree of the British king, that the people of America must buy British products was what led to the Revolutionary war and the establishment of our independence.

For generations the United States has grown and prospered under the policy of building up our home industries and home markets. But now cries of distress are coming from even the most highly protected of the industries. It is not only the farmers who are howling now; the howls are universal.

How can this be, when we have a tariff wall which is supposed to give us protection against foreign products, and when we even have an expensive "tariff commission" to watch that wall and see that no holes appear in it?

The answer is that our manufacturers, made cocky by their faith in that tariff wall, have charged too much for their products, so that now competing products are rushing in from all parts of the world. The depreciated money in other countries has helped toward this result. Average factory wages in Japan are now only seven cents an hour, against 60 cents an hour in this country. That tells the story.



—New York Telegram

That Tariff Wall—Should It be Raised or Lowered?

Consumers in this country are now being asked to "be patriotic" and buy American products, no matter how high the prices may be. How about it, folks?

The manufacturers plead that they can't reduce their prices. They say that even if they had their raw materials given to them, or they stole them, they would still be unable to meet this new foreign competition.

We shall have more about this "Buy American" movement soon.

The public debt on Oct. 31, 1932, amounted to nearly $21,000,000,000. It has increased to that amount since Dec. 31, 1930, when it was slightly more than $16.000,000,000, the lowest it has been in recent years. Our public debt reached its highest peak on Aug. 31, 1919—$26,500,000,000.

Banks Accused of Freezing Up Tighter Than Ever

BANK managers, instead of being the suave geniuses they once were, are now growing touchy, it is charged. The banks have been having troubles of their own. Many of them have been closed up; others have declared "holidays," and nearly all have had to adopt makeshift policies which will be held against them by the public for a generation to come.

A survey by a leading authority points out the unbelievable situation existing in the financial world. The banks are amply supplied with money which they would be glad to loan—but even their oldest patrons are liable to go bankrupt almost any day.

A bank's first duty is to its depositors and it cannot make loans when there is much risk that the money will not be paid back. The government has kept calling for more and more money for temporary loans and the banks have had to help supply this money. This has made it harder than ever for private individuals and business concerns to secure the funds they can usually count on to carry them over their dull periods.

Hence we keep hearing complaints that the banks are not aiding business as they should—and especially small business. Some critics go so far as to say that our banking system has proved unable to stand up under the strains of the depression and that it has ceased to function as it has in the past, for the mutual benefit of depositors and borrowers.

Uncle Sam Offers Plan to Rescue Peanut

AT LAST "peanut politics" is with us in reality. Our government here at Washington, D. C., has just fixed it so that growers of the humble "goober" may store their crop and let it be held as collateral for one of those government loans—thus allowing time to market the crop, instead of having to "dump" it. (If you are interested in this plan, don't write The Pathfinder about it but write direct to the Department of Agriculture.)

People ought to be eating more peanuts, a lot more peanuts—but they just aren't. The whistle of the peanut-vender, which erstwhile was heard

echoing through a happy land like a call to the feast, is now almost silent—and that appetizing smell is replaced by other odors not so good. The crunch, crunch, crunch of the peanut shells, as people ate these plebeian nuts in public, in the presence of fellow-beings whose mouths had to water without being satisfied, is now also a thing of the past.

The "peanut gallery" of the theater, which used to be the real temple of the dramatic elect, has gone the way of the dodo. The movies fixed the business of the peanut gallery, for how could the gallery gods be permitted to munch peanuts when white-hot love scenes were being depicted on the screen or when some popular hero like Doug Fairbanks was making one of his breath-taking leaps for life?

No, the peanut has lost caste; it has almost been placed in the class of the "untouchables." Even those ladies who used to spread a little trace of peanut butter on those little bird-bits of bread and pass them around as "refreshments" at their afternoon teas are now using other smears for their lilliputian sandwiches.

Quite a lot of peanuts are still used in making candy, but most of these come by the shipload from China or Spain, because they are cheaper. And then, the whole market for candy is shot. Women simply will not eat anything that is "fattening"—at least not until plumpness comes into fashion.

Where can the humble peanut go for the social recognition and profitable merchandising which it must have? Uncle Sam has arranged this loan in the hope of relieving the financial embarrassment of Mr. Goober—but even then we cannot see a very promising future for this worthy American product, unless more energetic measures are taken to restore it to popular favor.

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

After more than 20 years' agitation for reorganization and modernization of the federal government in the interest of efficiency and economy it now looks as if something is going to be done about it. President Hoover has transmitted to Congress a series of 11 executive orders, transferring, merging, regrouping and consolidating 58 executive agencies of the government and abolishing about 15 independent establishments.

Mr. Hoover's orders, will go into effect Feb. 9, 1933, unless that august assembly "vetoes" the President's orders. By provisions of the act Congress has the power, within a period of 60 days, to approve the executive orders, suspend them entirely or change them by passing consolidating legislation of its own.

The principal changes ordered are as follows: Creation of a division of public works in the Department of Interior and reshaping that department to handle virtually all public building and all education, health and recreation activities of the government.

Under the Department of Commerce would be grouped all merchant marine activities, the Hydrographic Office of the Navy, the Naval Observatory and the Merchant Fleet Corp. This department would be given control of the Weather Bureau, while the General Land Office would go to the Department of Agriculture. The Coast Guard would be given control of the border patrol of both the immigration and custom services. Among the agencies to be abolished is the Employees' Compensation Commission.

But the Budget Bureau which had perfected the details of the plans for this consolidation during the past three years estimates that the placing into effect of the entire 11 orders would result in an annual saving of more than $90,000,000. And this is not all. In his message the President stated he was considering further consolidations and groupings in the different departments which he expects to transmit to Congress at a later date.

However, there is considerable opposition developing in both houses of Congress against certain portions of Mr. Hoover's sweeping proposal, and there's no telling what that body will do.

FRANCE DEFAULTS ON WAR DEBT

When Napoleon sold the Louisiana territory to the United States he told Jefferson that we were getting "an empire for a song." Now France, over a century later, is returning the compliment in a left-handed way, by asking an empire of us—and not even offering us a song in return. The French chamber of deputies voted strongly against payment, even over Premier Herriot's protest.

France right now has one of the biggest stores of gold in the world—but she says she can't pay. It is a very serious thing when a great nation repudiates its solemn obligations. Great Britain, more cunning than France, decided, after a lot of hemming and hawing, to pay what she had promised to pay, on that fateful 15th of December. Even she is paying with a string tied to it; she expects us to chew the war debt rag all over again. She counts on being let off entirely in the end. She wants the spoils of war, but not what goes with them.

The other European nations that owe us hardly know which lead to follow—France or England. Some are paying and others are sidestepping.

The people of Europe persist in believing that the people of the United States are all grossly rich—that we can pick money off the very bushes and that the only reason we want the Europeans to pay us is that we are stony-hearted money lenders who demand our pound of flesh, no matter how much it hurts.

—Philadelphia Public Ledger

Fighting over the taxpayers' breakfast "fruit."

Bringing this war debt issue to a crisis is therefore going to have great value for the people of the United States, and in the long run those of Europe also. Uncle Sam has now told Europe that she must either fish or cut bait. If she deliberately puts herself in the repudiation class, we shall know how to treat her from now on, for we shall know that she expects something for nothing.

Hence, 14 years after the close of the war, a little progress is being made—and it is not going to be all charged to the people of the United States.

CURRENT EVENTS

WASHINGTON

Rep. McFadden, Republican of Pennsylvania, a severe and persistent critic of the present administration, surprises the House of Representatives by charging President Hoover with high crimes and misdemeanors. But his motion to impeach the Chief Executive was promptly tabled by an overwhelming vote of 361 to 8.

Congress recesses for the Christmas holidays to give themselves a breathing spell. And the people will have a breathing spell until they are back on the job.

The House of Representatives is held up at the point of a 38-caliber long barreled revolver in the hand of a 25-year-old department store clerk who demanded the floor for 20 minutes "to speak for the common people." Through good head work on the part of Rep. Maas of Minnesota the gunman was disarmed and arrested before any one was hurt.

There will be plenty of Christmas cheer at the foreign embassies in Washington. A shipment of nearly 200 cases of wines, spirits and beer arrived several days ago for the privileged wet cellars in the capital.

President Hoover issues proclamation extending the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's power to grant certain relief loans until Jan. 22, 1934.

PEOPLE

Col. Edward M. House, confidant of President Woodrow Wilson and one of Mr. Roosevelt's many advisers, in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, says the aim of the Roosevelt administration will be to "liquidate the war—so that world confidence will be restored, world trade freed of its shackles and the minds and energies of statesmen everywhere turned to new and constructive purposes."

Federal District Judge James H. Wilkerson, of Chicago, who sentenced Al Capone, asks President Hoover not to resubmit his name to the Senate for

Just Singing Hims

confirmation as a judge of the federal Circuit Court. The Senate refused to confirm Judge Wilkerson's appointment during the last session of Congress.

Chairman James A. Farley, of the Democratic National Committee, wants to wipe out the Democratic party's deficit of $750,000 before President-elect Roosevelt takes office on March 4. About $220,000 of this is holdover 1928 indebtedness. For the 1932 campaign the Democrats received more than $1,600,000 and spent, including payments on past debts, nearly $2,000,000.

AVIATION

Maj. James H. Doolittle, world famed flyer, has been appointed official air ambassador of Chicago's 1933 World's Fair.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank Hawks announces the completion at Los Angeles of a new low-wing all-metal monoplane having an air-controlled robot pilot to relieve the human pilot on long flights. His new ship costing $35,000 is said to be capable of a non-stop flight of 3,000 miles at more than 200 miles an hour. It has wing flaps to be lowered to cut down its landing speed.

Dr. James H. Kimball, the official weather forecaster for all ocean flights, says the clouds over the ocean are the greatest hazard to transatlantic flying. For this reason he predicts that the southern course by way of Bermuda and the Azores will be first regular transatlantic air route.

The newly-formed Air Express Corporation has inaugurated an 18-hour or dusk to dawn coast-to-coast air express service with a fleet of specially-built planes and a corps of crack pilots.

FARMING

The Federal Farm Board advocates congressional action to increase the income of American farmers by elevating the general level of agricultural prices to a par with other commodities. In a supplement to its third annual report the board urges changes in the law under which it buys up large quantities of wheat and cotton.

Some 300 farmers from 26 states attend the Farmers' National Relief Conference in Washington and draw up an eight point farm relief program which they presented to Congress and President Hoover. Delegates to the conference were received by the President, Vice President Curtis and Speaker Garner. Among other things their farm relief program calls for a half-billion appropriation for immediate relief of destitute farmers, a federal price-fixing body, direct purchase by the government of food supplies needed by the city unemployed, recognition of Soviet Russia, immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus, etc.

ART

Alfred J. Wade's "Bootlegger's House" wins first prize in the first annual exhibition of Western water color paintings at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor in San Francisco.

One of the famous Gilbert Stuart portraits of George Washington is sold in New York for $10,500.

PROHIBITION

Another state has turned its back on prohibition. On Nov. 8 the electorate of Washington voted to throw out the state's 16-year-old dry law.

Since the November elections, the Coast Guard reports, there has been an increase in liquor-smuggling activities.

COURTS

United States Court of Customs upholds the Customs Bureau in its assessment of the same duty on sugar sirup as on sugar This action, it is said, will effect approximately $120,000,000 in sugar duties. The duty on sugar sirup is one-fourth cent a gallon while that on sugar is 1¾ cents and up a pound.

The supreme court of Arizona refuses Winnie Ruth Judd's appeal and names Feb. 17 next as the date the trunk murderess must die on the gallows for slaying her two women friends.

When a jury in City Court in Baltimore brought in a verdict of $86 to a plaintiff in a case where the defendant admitted owing $101 Chief Judge Samuel K. Dennis "fired" them without comment. They had served only two days and were released from further duty in the courts and permanently excused from jury service.

NAVY

Representative McClintic of Oklahoma introduces a bill in Congress calling for decommissioning all of the 15 battleships in the American fleet and describing them as obsolete "floating graveyards."

Thirty-nine naval vessels, including three battleships, two heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, 21 destroyers and 11 submarines, will be placed in "reduced commission" (operating without a large part of their crews) in the navy's "rotating reserve plan" so as to make available personnel for manning seven new warships to be completed by July 1 next. No additional personnel is permitted under the reduced budget.

GENERAL

Edward F. McGrady, of the American Federation of Labor, tells the Senate Economy Committee that 65 per cent of organized American industries either have not cut wages at all or have reduced them less than 10 per cent.

Sing Sing prison stages its 13th annual "Frolic" with an all-inmate convict cast of 157. But most of the audience were from the outside, the majority of the convicts being locked in their cells before the show began.

The voters of Texas did a lot for the small home owners in that state on Nov. 8. They supported an amendment to the state's constitution which exempts the first $3,000 assessed valuation of residential homesteads from all state taxes.

Postmaster General Brown forecasts a net postal deficit of approximately $80,000,000 for the current fiscal year ending June 30 next. The net deficit the previous year was more than $152,000,000.

Mississippi's sales tax is yielding more revenue than expected and is balancing that state's budget.

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FOREIGN

SWITZERLAND

Germany has persuaded the other powers in the disarmament group represented at Geneva—namely Britain, France, Italy and United States—that she should be granted equality of military rights. This doesn't mean that she is to be permitted to have as big an army and navy as the other powers, but it does seem to promise that there will soon be some real progress made toward the reduction of military expenditures. This result is considered quite a victory for Germany, as it paves the way for more friendly co-operation. Germany withdrew once before because she believed her interests were not being considered.

Japan has proposed to the disarmament conference a new basis of naval power. She wants to be allowed to have a larger quota of ships than the present arrangement with Britain, France and the United States provides for. If permitted to have a larger quota of ships, she is willing to submit to a general program of naval slashes. Japan's proposals have not met with any approval by the other four powers. The British condemn the plan as a scheme to give Japan the mastery in the Pacific.

Japan has practically issued a defiance to the League of Nations. She says that she has been forced to adopt strong measures on the Manchurian front but has nothing to apologize for. The military leaders in Japan are supporting the Japanese program and it is announced that there will be no backing down. If necessary, Japan will withdraw from the League entirely and run her own affairs.

At the same time China, supported by four other small nations—Irish Free State, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Norway—appealed to the League and declared that Japan's powers must be curbed. The Lytton report to the League says in substance that Japan did have grievances but that she employed too offensive methods in settling them.

Japan has at last officially admitted that Chinese men and women of various ages had been killed by Japanese soldiers in the Fushun district, but she declares that not over 350 victims were killed, instead of by thousands.

MEXICO

The Mexican government has given orders to refuse admission to Mexico of Edna Ferber, the American writer. This action was taken because Miss Ferber wrote a magazine article some time ago in which she pictured Mexico as a country infested with dogs and fleas, and without good hotels or restaurants. Miss Ferber, on one trip to Mexico, was received as an honored guest and shown many courtesies, it is explained.

After many weeks of tedious tunneling by scientists, the 12th tomb in the prehistoric ruins of Zapotecan was reached a few days ago—only to find that others had been there before. The scientists believe that the Spanish explorers rifled this tomb in their search for gold, soon after America was discovered.

Brilliant paintings were found in one of the tombs, and these have been deciphered as hieroglyphic dates. The discoveries prove that the Zapotec tribe must have been highly cultured. One symbol is known to represent the numeral 5, another 7 and another 12. It is supposed that these symbols stand for dates—but as yet there is no way to prove exactly what they mean.

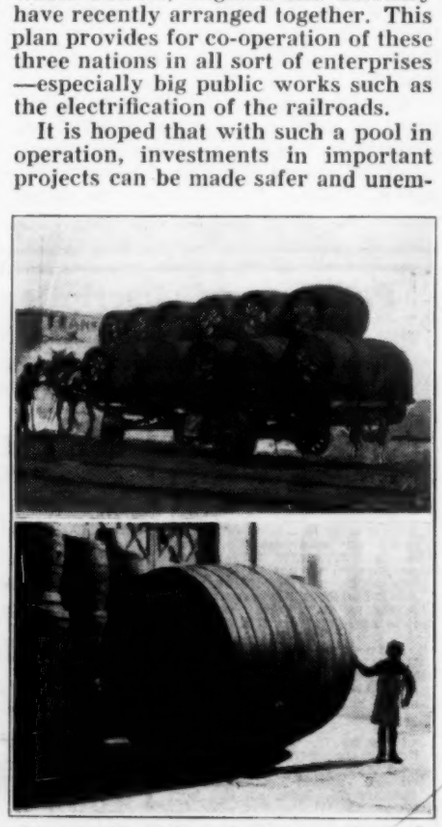
FRANCE

The American Chamber of Commerce of France, with headquarters in Paris, has been making an investigation into the possibilities of the Franco-American wine trade, as a result of the expected opening up of the American market. Information is being gathered so as to have it ready when the business starts.

The French wine-growers and exporters are making definite plans to study the American market so as to take the fullest advantage of it. Preparations are being made to handle wine in a wholesale way, so that there will be no shortage. However, it is likely the French will be disappointed in these hopes, as the American market for wine was never worth very much even in the old days.

French business people are also hoping to pay some of that war debt to Uncle Sam in the shape of increased trade under a three-cornered plan which France, England and Germany have recently arranged together. This plan provides for co-operation of these three nations in all sort of enterprises —especially big public works such as the electrification of the railroads.

It is hoped that with such a pool in operation, investments in important projects can be made safer and unemployment to some extent relieved. The idea is rather vague, but it seems to be a sort of European version of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the United States.



Giant casks of French claret ready to be shipped to the rich Americans.

American writers of detective stories have long made use of French sleuth characters, but now the tables are turned. The men of the French secret service have now been ordered to read American crime and mystery stories so as to secure new ideas and pointers in the ferreting out of crimes.

The French authorities have just sent to prison a man who had posed for years as a Russian prince. He claimed to be an American citizen and France threatens to ship him to the U. S. A. But Uncle Sam will try to exclude him.

SWEDEN

Attended by many formalities, the Nobel prizes were awarded at Stockholm to the winners already announced. The chemistry prize went to Dr. Irving Langmuir, of Schenectady, N. Y., for his chemical research work. The prizes for medical progress were awarded to two Englishmen, Sir Charles Sherrington and Prof. Douglas Adrian, for their labors in the field of nerve cells.

The literature prize went to John Galsworthy the English author, but as he was sick and unable to be present in person the prize was turned over to the British minister. Dr. Langmuir is the 13th American to receive a prize under the Nobel award. The medals, diplomas and prize money constituting the awards were delivered to the recipients by King Gustav himself. Later there was a gala party at the royal castle in honor of the guests.

The Swedish courts have taken action requiring the directors of the bankrupt Kreuger & Toll properties to explain next April how they came to be so grossly lax as to permit Kreuger to loot the companies which he organized. One of the Kreuger stool-pigeons, Sven Huldt, has already been sentenced to a year's imprisonment. He confessed that he had issued false certificates of deposit stating that 400,000,000 francs worth of French bonds were in the bank to the credit of one of the Kreuger companies.

Sweden produced a record-breaking grain crop the last season—the conditions being unusually favorable. However, it is more difficult than ever to market the crops at a fair price.

All the Scandinavian countries are aroused because the Germans have decided on a new policy which will encourage the farmers of Germany to produce more of the foodstuffs which Germany consumes. This means that the timber and fish products of Norway, the meat and dairy products from Sweden, Denmark and Holland and a great variety of small products are going to be practically shut out of the German market.

Is it any wonder that a hen gets discouraged and gives up when she can never find things where she lays them?

Christmas Observance

Christmas again! No matter how hard the times have been, how hard the going has been or how much personal losses have been, let the spirit of Christmas prevail!

You don't have to give a lot of expensive gifts, send a lot of greetings or receive lots of gifts and cards to make a merry Christmas. If everyone wishes everyone he meets a "Merry Christmas," thus spreading good will and good cheer, that will go a long way toward fulfilling the purpose of this great festival. Then, too, in spite of the grave economic conditions, most of us can find some way to gladden the hearts of the little ones about us. Perhaps we can help those who have been less fortunate than ourselves. That is the spirit of Christmas.

This festival is observed the world over as the birthday of Jesus Christ. But the Christmas we observe today is the theoretical and not the actual anniversary of His birth. Though the Christian era is supposed to date from that event it is not known when the Savior was born. Some authorities place the date as early as 4 B. C., according to the way we reckon time; others say 6 B. C.

One thing, however, is certain—Jesus was not born in the winter time. The New Testament says the flocks were grazing, and even the climate of the Holy Land makes this impossible in winter. Most authorities now are agreed that the event took place in the early spring.

Fixing the Christmas celebration on Dec. 25 is due to a variety of reasons. The observance of the birth of Christ was first closely connected with the Epiphany, celebrated on Jan. 6. Then the calendar has undergone several changes which are confusing even if for the better, and there is still agitation for more changes. One change shifted the observance of Christmas from Jan. 6 to Dec. 25. But when the present calendar took the place of the old Julian calendar in 1752 the calendar date of Christmas was not changed.

Jesus as a shepherd, by Bartolome Murillo, great Spanish painter of the 15th century.

Not many people are aware that the yuletide celebration had its origin in pagan festivals antedating Christianity by many centuries. Holly, mistletoe, tree decorations, singing and many other cherished traditions were borrowed from the ceremonies attending the feast of the winter solstice, the main pagan festival. The real turning point of the year.

Artist's reproduction of the Callistine portrait, the oldest known picture of the Savior.

Santa Claus and the custom of gift giving were later developments, supposedly originating in the kindness shown to children by a certain bishop, now canonized as St. Nicholas. He lived about the year 300. Holland, Switzerland and a few other countries still celebate Dec. 6 as St. Nicholas Day. They also observe Christmas. And the date of Christmas is now so firmly fixed that it marks probably the greatest festival on the Christian calendar.

In connection with this great festival it might be in keeping to consider what Jesus looked like. Of course, there is no known trustworthy record concerning His appearance. He has been painted by many of the world's great artists. Each painter seems to have his own conception of what Christ looked like. Some have given Him a mustache, others long, wavy locks of various hues, while others have painted Him with very feminine features.

There are two accounts for our traditional picture of Christ. One is that St. Luke was a painter and once painted a portrait of Jesus. Another is that St. Veronica offered Christ a handkerchief while on His way to Calvary in order that He might wipe the sweat from His brow. When He returned it, according to tradition, the handkerchief bore His portrait.

Some authorities attribute the absence of any authentic picture or description of the physical appearance of Christ partly to the Jewish prejudice against "making an image" and partly to the fact that His brief ministry was in a limited locality and did not arouse the interest of the historians of the day.

The oldest known portrait of the Savior was found in the Catacomb of St. Callixtus in the ancient Catacombs of Rome. An artist's reproduction of this oldest portrait is given here. It is sometimes called the Callistine portrait, and concerning it, the late Sir Wyke Bayliss of the Royal Society of British Artists once wrote: "I believe this to have been the work of a Roman artist, a professional portrait painter, who had himself seen Christ."

Because it is much older than any of the other pictures of the Savior it is expected to play an important part in deciding whether the world possesses an authentic likeness. This and several other portraits found in the Catacombs were supposedly made between 50 and 100 A. D. when there were many men still alive who had seen Jesus.

Christmas this year falls on Sunday, which has prompted a number of readers to inquire how often this occurs. Dec. 25 falls on Sunday 14 or 15 times in each century—the occurrences being two successive centuries of 14 Christmas Sundays and then two of 15. In the 19th century Christmas came on Sunday 15 times. During the 20th century it will occur on Sunday only 14 times. It was on Sunday in 1927, but after this year it will not fall on Sunday any more until 1938.

CHRISTMAS BELLS

I heard the bells on Christmas day
Their old familiar carols play,
  And wild and sweet
  The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

And thought how, as the day had come,
The belfries of all Christendom
  Had rolled along
  The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

Till ringing, singing, on its way,
The world revolved from night to day,
  A voice, a chime,
  A chant sublime
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

Then from each black, accursed mouth
The cannon thundered in the South,
  And with the sound
  The carols drowned
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

It was as if an earthquake rent
The hearthstones of a continent,
  And made forlorn
  The households born
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

And in despair I bowed my head;
"There is no peace on earth," I said;
  "For hate is strong,
  And mocks the song
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!"

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:
"God is not dead, nor doth He sleep;
  The Wrong shall fail,
  The Right prevail,
With peace on earth, good-will to men!"

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

DEMOCRATIC SIMPLICITY

Both Roosevelt and Garner are plain men and so are their wives.—Headline in Pittsburgh Post.

I love the Christmas-tide, and yet
  I notice this each year I live—
I never like the gifts I get,
  But I just love the gifts I give.

EDITORIAL

MERRY CHRISTMAS, folks!

¶

Some people don't realize that freedom of speech should be reserved for those who use the speech of freedom.

¶

Prices nowadays seem to think there is plenty of room at the bottom.

¶

Prof. Harold D. Lasswell, of the University of Chicago, says the reason we give speakers "the razzberry" or "Bronx cheer" is that "it's the childish expression of a disillusioned people." Aw, razzberries, Prof!

¶

We nominate for the distinction of "the meanest man" the fellow who stole all the grapes a poor Virginia widow of our acquaintance had raised last year, and then came back and dug and carried away her entire crop of potatoes, on which she had been relying for this winter. This brave woman, returning home the other day, surprised the thief in her house. She grabbed her revolver, cornered him up in the bathroom, shot a few shots around him and held him at bay while she phoned for the officers, who came and got him.

¶

"SHORTEST DAY" NOW PAST

WE HOPE that Dec. 21 was the "shortest" day of the great depression, as it was of the year 1932 A. D. It has seemed, ever since the great crash in October 1929, that each day was "shorter" than the one before it, in the financial sense—but the limit just had to be reached some time.

The pendulum simply can't swing one way forever; it has to swing back. Dec. 21, the winter "solstice," is the real turning-point of the year. "Solstice" means "sun-standstill." The ancients invented the term, for they saw that at this time Old Sol reached his farthest point south and then apparently stood still resting for a few days before starting back on his trip north to spend the summer.

As a matter of fact, the sun started setting later in the afternoon around Dec. 10. And by the same token it will continue to rise later each morning until about Jan. 10. Accordingly, the afternoons seem to lengthen while the forenoons are growing shorter.

Of course, the difference is very small—so small that nobody would notice it for a single day. But when the difference accumulates for several weeks it comes to be noticeable.

This odd peculiarity is the result of the disagreement between sun time and clock time. Old Sol is a bad scholar; he is strictly on time only four times in the entire year. The rest of the year he is from a fraction of a second up to 15 minutes early or late.

Still, his average is good—and that is what counts. We can forgive him for being a little slow about getting up these winter mornings—especially when we know that he will be rushing the season next summer and getting us out of bed at all kinds of hours.

Anyway, the shortest day of the year is now past—and that's always a good start for the new year.

¶

It looks now as if a lot of people will soon be looking on "a good five-cent glass of beer" as even a greater boon than the "good five-cent cigar" that Tom Marshall once rooted for.

¶

THE CHILD CRIMINAL PROBLEM

THE ever-busy but never-satisfied reformers, after getting a lot of laws passed forbidding children to work and extending the amount of leisure that they have, are now worried because crime is on the increase among this class.

What did they expect? Can you pass laws which make honest labor a crime, which take the care of children away from parents and give it to the police, and which turn the children out in the streets with no place to go and nothing to do, and then expect that they will grow up ideal citizens?

Certainly nobody would defend the overworking of children, but results have shown that far more harm results from idleness than from working. Satan is still an efficient manager and he can be depended on to find work for idle hands to do.

The Almighty has decreed that this shall be a world in which the way not only to salvation but also to worldly peace, comfort and health, shall lie in "the sweat of thy brow." Taking work and the chance to work away from human beings, whether young or old, without offering something to take their place, is suicidal.

¶

Yes, a Scotchman knows a bargain when he sees one. The public library of Cambridge, Mass., announced that all fines would be forgiven on books which had been out a long time, provided they were returned now. This offer brought in one 65-cent book, "The Story of Scotland," which had been out for 38 years and on which the fines would have amounted to $290. It was charged to John Mackintosh.

¶

MAIL-ORDER AUTOMOBILES

IT SOUNDS queer, but it's logical after all. Montgomery Ward & Co., finding their sales for the year were nearly 20 per cent off, have been casting around for new things to sell. It is expected that they will soon be selling autos.

It can be taken for granted that any auto they handle will be low in price, so as to appeal to the masses of the people, who are certainly not in a mood to pay fancy prices for new cars even though they may have the money.

"Pathfinder" would be a good name for the new car. There was a fine automobile of this name manufactured at one time, but it was too good for this world. The makers complimented The Pathfinder by using our original heading as their trade-mark.

If Montgomery Ward will pick "Pathfinder" as the name and will make us a low enough price, we may still be selling one of their machines in combination with a subscription.

Boy, wouldn't that be a pair of winners!

The Pathfinder alone could keep one good-sized auto factory busy night and day making cars, if any automobile manufacturer had the vision to see the sales possibilities. When they wake up, and realize the opportunity they have been missing, they will be able to report very satisfactory business instead of ever dwindling sales.

¶

It is not surprising that no Nobel peace prize is to be awarded this year. Evidently the friends of peace are not doing much, when the nations are spending more money than ever on war preparations.

¶

The "hunger marchers" would have been greatly disappointed if they had made a raid on the Treasury, for they would have found that other plunderers had beaten them to it and knocked the bottom out.

WHAT IS "CHINCHERINCHEE"?

We'll give you three guesses to guess what "chincherinchee" is. It might be a bug, or a nut, or a new mouthwash—but it isn't either of these.

The Pathfinder not long ago received from Cape Town, South Africa, a specimen of the "chincherinchee." It isn't big and it isn't little. It is big for a little thing and small for a big thing. It will make a noise, but it won't bite. It came in a shoe box, packed in some soft material. We did as the directions said, and the thing spread out and grew to several times its original size, in a very short time. It was a good thing it wouldn't bite.

It was a sort of plant, and the odd thing about it was that, after coming all the way from South Africa and being packed dry for two months, the plant grew and actually blossomed. After the flowers have done blooming they will dry up and you can keep them indefinitely.

This plant is the "chincherinchee." O. K., but how did it get such a name as that? That's also interesting. The name came from the fact that when two stems of the plant are rubbed together they produce a distinct sound, something like "chincherinchee." The South Africans also call it the "wonder flower."

We find that this peculiar plant belongs to a bulb or lily-like family which is quite common in the Old World—the botanical name for it being "ornithogalum." The Europeans popularly call it the "Star of Bethlehem," because when kept dry for a while and then brought out and watered, it will blossom at Christmas time.

MARKETING

Now that the political campaign is over, we have a plain admission from the Department of Agriculture, in one of their bulletins of "information for the press," that "low prices and poor markets dominate the farm situation." The Department for the first time goes on to tell what The Pathfinder has so often told, like this:

Prices of farm products now are only 56 per cent of what they were before the war. In contrast to this raw deal to the farmers, the prices now being paid by the farmers for the things they have to buy in return average 107 per cent of the pre-war basis; farm taxes have been boosted to 250 per cent; farm wages are 84 per cent, and the wages paid in the industries, for making products which the farmers must buy are 175 per cent.

This is one of the most damaging admissions ever made in high quarters. It shows exactly what is wrong with agriculture, "in a couple of nutshells," as Andrew H. Brown the big business magnate would put it.

To repeat: The farmer, even with industrial wages reduced as they now are, still is required to buy products of the highly protected industries and pay for them at a labor cost of 75 per cent above what they were before the war—he now pays $175 where he used to pay only $100. At the same time the farmer's taxes have been increased 150 per cent, which makes his tax bill, for instance, $250, instead of $100 as it was before in the pre-war days.

Taking everything the farmer has to buy, he is now paying seven per cent more than pre-war prices. But when he takes his own products to market he finds, according to his good friend the Department of Agriculture, that all he can get for them is 56 per cent of what he used to get. In other words he has to take only $56 for what he used to get $100.

His hired help are better off than he is, for they get $84 where they used to get $100, while he himself, the owner of the farm, has to put up with $56. Both the farm owner and the farm workers are far worse off than the industrial workers, for the latter got their wages boosted during the war and they are still well above the pre-war basis.

The inequality of the situation is strikingly brought out when we see the big business people expecting to take goods which are produced at a high labor cost and sell these products to the farmers, rural workers and unorganized smalltown people at prices which are based on high industrial wages and citified conditions.

Meantime, the farmers keep on producing more and more of their products. They continue to raise bumper crops, and they refuse to heed any "stop" signs. They resent having any curb put on their independence.

All sorts of restrictions are in force in the manufacturing, transportation, merchandising and other industries which tend to hold down overproduction and keep prices and profits up. The farmers as a class have not adopted these methods yet—but they are learning fast and it looks as if they will not remain content much longer to accept only half as much for their efforts as their fellow Americans in the other classes receive.

—Philadelphia Inquirer

The Farmer Doesn't Care a Thing about Traffic Regulations.

Government authorities report a decided decrease in the production of taxable industrial alcohol, as well as licensed whisky, rum and wine. Of course there is no way to tell how much of this stuff is produced outside of the knowledge of the government sleuths, but it is evident from the small figures given that Uncle Sam is blissfully ignorant of what is going on in this country.

At the meeting of the American Chemical Society it was pointed out that neither the federal nor state governments have done much to aid the farmer to find new uses for his crops, and especially his surplus of grain. The chemists say that the farmers should be shown how to grow starch products which are changed, not into foods but into industrial products—such as adhesives, organic chemicals, solvents etc.—to say nothing of producing their own alcohol to run their tractors, autos etc.

The New York state experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., is doing some worth-while work in this line. The station points out that farmers must not only raise better crops, but that "more work must be done to assist in converting farm products into profitable commodities for the consumer." Some of the products that station is trying out are ice cream, cheese and casein, sauerkraut, bottled cider, grape juice, pectin, jams, jellies, preserves and quick-frozen fruits and vegetables.

TRAFFIC TROUBLES

Traffic accidents in the United States in 1931 took a toll of 33,500 deaths and injured more than 1,000,000 persons. The National Conference on Street and Highway Safety estimates the economic loss from these accidents at more than $3,000,000,000. In his annual report Secretary of Commerce Chapin says reports for 1932 so far show for the first time in automobile history a slight decrease in the fatality rate from traffic accidents. But he thinks this is attributable to the reduction of auto registration due to the depression.

Cities considering dimming their street lights as a means of cutting down municipal expenses can profit by Detroit's experience. Detroit tried to save money this way for the first 10 months of 1932 but crime and accidents increased so much that the lights have been restored to their former glow. Fatal night accidents increased nearly 25 per cent.

RECOVERING VITAMIN A

Prof. Harry N. Holmes, of Oberlin college, recently described to the Detroit section of the American Chemical Society a new method of recovering vitamin A in concentrated form. He does it with a new metallic sponge which soaks up or absorbs that vitamin. This metallic "sponge" is a new form of porous aluminum oxide with holes so small they cannot be seen with an ordinary miscoscope. When this sponge is placed in halibut liver oil which is very rich in vitamin A the concentrated form is soaked up. Then by washing the sponge in chloroform or some other chemical the dissolved vitamin can be recovered.

OUR OWN DICTIONARY

HASH—The connecting link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

BACHELOR—A man who has cheated some woman out of a divorce.

HONEYMOON—That part of a girl's life that comes between the lipstick and the broomstick.

FOUNTAIN PEN—An instrument for systematically inking the fingers.

ROOT BEER—Hog wine.

More than 20 big banks of the New York Clearing House Association pledge support of the "share-the-work" movement.

Don't forget: Today is that glorious Tomorrow you raved about Yesterday!

LET YOUR MONEY EARN SIX PER CENT

Sound investments are hard to find and yet it is poor policy to let your money remain idle. Send it to The Pathfinder for a "Pathfinder Improvement Note" and set it to work. We will accept loans in any reasonable amount from $100 up and pay you interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, from the date we receive your check. The interest will be paid semi-annually, without your having to send for it. You can withdraw your money any time, without notice, and receive your interest up to the day of withdrawal. The Pathfinder is a permanent national institution, established nearly 40 years. It owns its own great plant at Washington within three miles of the Capitol building, free of mortgages or bond encumbrance. By allowing us the use of your money you can help us to carry out further improvements, and be assured that your funds are safe as to both principal and interest. Make remittance to Pathfinder Publishing Co., Washington, D. C., George D. Mitchell, Treasurer.—Advertisement.

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The Pathfinder Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.

PERSONALITIES

Senator-elect Fred H. Brown, who defeated Senator George H. (Hawkshaw) Moses of New Hampshire, is an ex-ball player. He attributes his election to his knowledge of the power question which he believes to be the biggest problem the country has to deal with. He is a lawyer by profession, is a former governor of his state and was a bachelor until the end of his term as such, when he married Edna McHarg.

Rose Bampton, Buffalo miss, celebrated her 23rd birthday by making her debut, with grand success, at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. She has a mezzo-soprano voice and received all her training in America.

Mary Pickford, "Our Mary" of the movies, gets a big kick out of riding around the studio lot on her bicycle.

Eleanor Boone, great-granddaughter of Daniel Boone, American pioneer, is a sophomore at Smith college in Northampton, Mass.

The new Resident Commissioner in the 73rd Congress from Puerto Rico will be Santiago Iglesias, who for several years has been an official of the Pan-American Labor Federation with offices in Washington. Commissioner Iglesias has eight daughters and three sons. Three of his daughters' names are quite appropriate. They are Liberty, America and Justice.

These three daughters Mr. Iglesias has with him in Washington, Liberty is a stenographer with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, America is her father's secretary and Justice is a stenographer at the Columbian legation. The other children are in Puerto Rico. The eldest daughter's name is Josefina, and the other four are named Fraternity, Equality, Peace and Light.

Hedda Hopper is considered the official hostess of the film colony in Hollywood. She has been that since the days of the silent pictures. She is declared to know more about the social life of Hollywood than any other woman in filmdom.

Mrs. Hazel Shearer Brown, of Poulsbo, Wash., and a Pathfinder reader, is the proud possessor of a personal letter from President-elect Roosevelt, in reply to her contribution of a campaign song.

Ann Hard, who gives interesting views on the current and undercurrent news over one of the major broadcasting chains, is the wife of William Hard the noted journalist and commentator on world affairs. Mrs. Hard is a reputable journalist in her own right.

Jean Harlow's real name is Harlean Carpenter. She was born in Kansas City, Mo., in 1911. Her father was a dentist and she entered the films because she needed money. And her first wage for a picture was only $5.

Capt. Joel T. Boone, personal physician to the President is awarded the Order of the Purple Heart and Silver Star medals by Secretary of War Hurley for conspicuous World war service. Capt. Boone served as medical officer overseas and already held the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Croix de Guerre with two palms and the Italian War Cross.

Ed Wynn's pet superstitions are said to be shoes, shirts and buttons. The "fire chief of the air" has a pair of old shoes, muchly patched and badly tattered, that he has worn at every stage and radio performance in the past 26 years. And these shoes have

Ed Wynn

a history. He bought them in Pittsburgh in 1906 for $3.50. They have risen to fame and fortune with the owner.

Ed claims that cobblers in every city in the country know these shoes. They have been half-soled 12 times and have been patched and mended so often that not a scrap of the original leather remains. Still Ed likes them because they couldn't be duplicated anywhere else in the world.

Ed is just as crazy about an old shirt as he is about the shoes. This is a regulation, long-sleeved, gym shirt actors wear under stage costumes. The buttons he cherishes are from the uniforms of friends who fought a number of airplane duels in the World war. He regards these buttons as good luck pieces and always carries one in his pocket.

TOM MIX CHANGES HORSES

That old saying about changing horses in the middle of the stream didn't have any effect on the results of the recent election. Neither did it stop Tom Mix, hero of the movies and circus, from changing horses.

Boys and girls, grown-ups, too, throughout the world will miss good old Tony. He is the most famous horse actor and no doubt the actor with the most "horse sense" ever to appear in Hollywood productions.

But Tony deserves retirement. For more than 24 years he has been carrying his famous master places and doing such splendid acting in the movies. During that period he earned his master more than $3,250,000. And just think, Tom Mix purchased Tony in 1909 for only $12.50.

CASH WELL USED IN ELECTION

There was quite a fight for the important office of poundmaster in a small New England town during the recent campaign. Obadiah Skinker was put up by the party in power and a campaign fund of $300 was raised for him to expend. Notwithstanding this corruption fund, Obadiah was defeated and the enemy got in. After the election his friends took him to account and asked him how he could have spent so much money on his campaign without winning.

Obadiah remarked: "Well; seein' that that office only pays $150 a year, I thought it was a waste of good money to spend $300 gettin' it, and so I bought a little farm instead."

"GOD" IN 60 LANGUAGES

All tongues know a supreme being under one name or another. Here are some examples:

Albanian, Peredina; Arabic, Allah; Aramaic, Elatr; Assyrian, Ihe; Basques, Lesne; Bohemian, Buh; Bosnian, Bogn; Breton, Done; Bulgarian, Eotz.

Catalan, Deu; Checho, Buh; Chinese, Joss; Creole, Godi; Croatian, Bogn; Danish, Gud; Dutch, God; Egyptian, Osiris; English, God; Esquimaus, Godib; Finnish, Jumale; French, Dieu; Gaelic, Dia; Galician, Bog; German, Gott; Gothic, Guth; Greek, Theos; Hebrew, Elohim; Hebrew (old), Jehovah; Hindoo, Vishnu; Icelandish, Gno; Indian, Manitou; Irish, Ozsi; Italian, Dio.

Japanese, Drum; Lapp, Jukel; Latin, Deus; Lithuanian, Dievas; Maltese, Alla; Manx, Jee; Moorish, Allah; Norwegian, Gud; Persian, Goda; Piemont, Iddson; Polish, Bog; Portuguese, Deos; Rumanian, Dumden; Russian, Bohn; Ruthenian, Bohn;

Serbian, Lory; Slavish, Bog; Slovak, Erz; Sorbian, Boh; Spanish, Dios; Suryam, Gado; Syrian, Eloatr; Swedish, Gud; Turkish, Allah; Ukrainian, Bohn; Wendish, Bogn; Walloon, Duro.

AMPHIBIOUS CRAB

The palm or cocoanut crab, native of the East Indies, lives in a husk-lined burrow in the earth under palm trees, yet once a year it goes in droves to the sea to spawn. Its gill capacity is almost lung-like, yet the strange animal is perfectly at ease in the ocean or on land.

It lives almost completely on cocoanuts, but won't climb for them! It has a powerful hammer on its claw with which it can tear away the husk and break the depressions at the end of the cocoanut.

Fingerprints Tell Tales

If anyone is contemplating a life of crime he should first acquaint himself with the workings of the Fingerprint Bureau of the Department of Justice where more than 3,250,000 sets of fingerprints are on record. Besides, nearly 2,000 new sets of prints pour into this bureau in Washington every day from all parts of the world. A statistical report for the year ending last July reveals the interesting fact that approximately two out of five of these 2,000 prints daily result in identifications. Everything possible is being done by the experts of this bureau to make it more difficult for criminals to escape the law.

Only recently the Washington police adopted the single-digit system of fingerprint identification now used at Scotland Yard in England. This system was invented by Chief Inspector Harry Battley, in charge of the Fingerprint Bureau at the Yard, and is said to be the simplest and most practical. It had previously been adopted by the police departments of many American cities. In fact, the single-digit print system to trap criminals has become world code.

Beginning July 1, 1931, all applicants for federal civil service positions were required to be fingerprinted. The reason for this is that about one out of every 13 persons applying for government jobs has some sort of police record. Those already employed were not required to have their prints made.

The idea of fingerprinting came from the ancient Chinese custom of autographing documents by pressing the thumb on congealing wax. Thus the first digit used for this purpose was the thumb, whose whorls are said never to change. But fingerprinting as a means of identification was first suggested by Dr. Alphonse Bertillon, a Frenchman, whose system was the first widely used means of personal identification. The Bertillon system, however, must not be confused with fingerprinting. It consists of measurements of the bony structure of the body.

According to J. Edgar Hoover, head of the investigating and fingerprint branch of the Justice Department, Sir E. R. Henry, a commissioner of Scotland Yard, was largely responsible for the final development of the fingerprint science. As early as 1901 he developed a simple system of classifying and filing fingerprints. New York's state prison system adopted it as early as 1903. The growth of this means of identification from then on was rapid.

The fingerprint method is looked upon by some people with prejudice and repulsion—as being exclusively a police method. It used to be considered an infamy proper only for thieves and murderers, and unworthy of decent people. But this prejudice is fast losing ground. If fingerprinting were detrimental and the taking of prints meant an offense to the citizen, the governments of most civilized countries would not employ it as they do. Individual fingerprinting does not mean an offense, but an aid. It offers a protection which may prove very valuable in an emergency, because it is the only infallible means of identification.

NAME O'HOWLS

ABLE WORKMAN runs a fruit farm at McDonald, Mich.

HEAL BROTHERS keep a drug store at Sweet Grass, Mont.

C. Boswick TOOTHMAN is a dentist at Wheeling, W. Va.

The Myers Dry Goods Co., Morristown, Tenn., received a check the other day from BROWN Bros., an order from BLACK Bros., an order from WHITE Bros., and an order from Mr. GREENE.

R. SWINDLER has a hardware store in Morgantown, W. Va.

E. D. Bell, of Liverpool, Ill., informs us of the marriage of Ruth BIRCH to Arthur OAKS; the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. S. MAPLES. After the wedding the Oaks went to visit the bride's aunt, Mrs. Oscar SHINGLE, of HICKORY, N. C. And when the honeymoon is over they will reside with the FORRESTS on ELM street.

ARE YOU SUPERSTITIOUS?

An old European idea is that animals take on the power of speech at Christmas.

HICK TOWN DEFINED AGAIN

A hick town is one where the mayor only shaves once a week.

There are now 37 international telephone circuits in operation. Oh, what a chance to get wrong numbers!

End Colds Quick

HE was an easy victim to colds—and they hung on so long—until she suggested the use of NR tablets. He seldom catches colds now. When he does they are quickly broken up. This safe, dependable, all-vegetable corrective—Nature's Remedy—strengthens and regulates bowel action as no other laxative can—carries away poisonous wastes which make you susceptible to colds, dizzy spells, headaches, biliousness. Works *pleasantly*, too. No griping. Try a box. 25c—at your druggist's.

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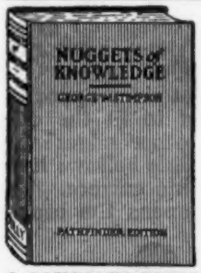

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SCIENTIFIC

INSECTS THAT BOTHER US

We knew it, we knew it! Last summer when we tried so hard to have a garden to ease up on the family pocketbook during these lean times each little plant that peeped above the ground soon had 17 different kinds of insect pests on it. We had about 1,000 plants in that garden and concluded there must be 17,000 or more bugs, insects or whateveryouwanttocallthem. They took the garden and we let the ground go for the taxes.

But Dr. C. L. Marlatt, chief of the Bureau of Entomology, backs up our guess with the statement that there are 17,000 different kinds of insect pests in the good old U. S. A. There used to be only 14,210, but Chief Marlatt says that during the last year 2,790 new ones have been added to the records. Furthermore, the bureau records show that 16,450 species of these insects are more or less injurious.

We do not have the space to describe all the various species, nor even list them. If you want to know all about them write to the Bureau of Entomology at Washington—not to The Pathfinder.

STUDY DESERT SILENCE

Those who have crossed some of the desert wastes in the Southwest know too well the monotonous silence of these sandy areas. Dr. Vern O. Knudsen, associate professor of physics at the University of California, is making a study of these desert areas in an effort to discover their secret of deadening noises.

According to Dr. Knudsen's theory and experiments the weather plays a large part in carrying noise. He thinks the dry and humid air of the desert is more or less responsible for the sound absorption. That is, the molecules of the air do it.

By his experiments in the desert Dr. Knudsen not only hopes to find that it is more difficult for sound to travel through dry air than moist air, but he is seeking to learn the actual conditions of structure of the molecules that cause this sound absorption. These secrets of the desert, it is believed, will help to deaden the noises in homes, theaters, churches and other places of public gathering.

ARCTIC OCEAN HAS SHRUNK

Any map of the globe will show you that the Arctic ocean isn't so big now, compared with other oceans, but approximately 500,000,000 years ago it covered a large part of the world. Narrow, shallow arms of the Arctic are believed to have extended far southward into North America and Asia, carrying with them animals whose fossil remains now tell the story of their distant past.

An extension of the icy polar waters into southern Manchuria is revealed in a report issued by the Smithsonian Institution on the fossil remains of an ancient fauna in that region during the Ordovician geologic period. The animals found in the ancient Manchurian sediments were very close relatives to those which left their imprints in approximately the same age strata in the Rocky and Appalachian regions in North America. The peculiar distribution of these creatures enables paleontologists to construct a map of the period.

They were Arctic ocean animals which could have made their way southward only by way of extensions of the water. Where they were the Arctic must have been also. This leads to the conclusion that narrow bays of this ocean must have extended probably as far south as northern New Mexico in the West, to Georgia in the East, far into Central Siberia, and to Korea and Central China. The American arms of the Arctic waters were cut off from both the Pacific and Atlantic by some sort of barrier, perhaps considerable land masses. The dominant creatures of the time were cephalopods, mollusks whose nearest living relative probably is the chambered nautilus. The octopus belongs in the same general family.

Many hitherto unknown species of cephalopods are described by Dr. Riuji Endo, Mukden college professor, who prepared the Smithsonian report after extensive field work in Manchuria and by study of the fossil collections in the National Museum at Washington.

SIMPLE RAY TESTING DEVICE

A simple device by which anyone can use the ultraviolet rays present in sunlight or daylight to test dyes, fabrics, drugs, oil, food products and even checks or other documents suspected of being forged or altered, has been perfected by a Parisian inventor. It consists, says Dr. E. E. Free, of a small, flat case hinged like the covers of a book, one of the flat sides being solid and opaque while the other carries a small window of special glass transparent to ultraviolet rays but opaque to ordinary light.

The edges of the flat sides opposite the hinge are shaped to fit the observer's face. Two other edges are provided with collapsible bellows like those of a photographic camera. To use the device, one opens the hinge and puts the sample to be examined underneath the ultraviolet window. The open edge of the wedge is held against the face, to keep out stray light, while the ultraviolet rays of daylight are allowed to shine down through the window.

These rays entering through this miniature skylight are themselves invisible but act on many substances to produce a shining florescence. By comparing the color and brightness of this florescence in an unknown specimen of dye, olive oil or other material with the florescence of a standard specimen examined at the same time, adulterated material or others which may look precisely the same as the standard sample under ordinary light frequently can be distinguished. Large ultraviolet-ray outfits now are much used for such tests in laboratories and factories. The new device is intended to make these same tests available more cheaply and to everyone.

Wife—Henry, here you are grouching about a few little bills for my hats, stockings and what-nots! Do you know, I could have married M. T. Head, the telephone magnate—and he's a millionaire. But I didn't.

Henry—Yes, that explains why he's a millionaire.

FORESTS CONSERVE WATER

The value of forests for feeding underground water supplies and regulating rainfall run-off is strikingly shown by absorption tests recently made by the Forest Service. Virgin forest soil at the depth of one inch was found to absorb 46 times as much water per minute as soil at the same depth in adjacent fields.

SCIENCE NIBBLES

California has a species of snake that lives beneath the surface of the desert sands. These desert reptiles have streamlined heads and bodies and the loose texture of the sand makes it possible for them to "swim" about under its cover.

Prof. James A. Reyners, of Notre Dame university, claims to have developed guinea pigs free from bacteria of any kind. He obtained his germ-free pigs by Caesarian operation a few days before normal birth and has raised them in a sterile cage breathing sterilized air and eating bacteria-free food. It is his answer to the old claim that there could be no life without bacteria.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory says the 24-inch telescope at Harvard has revealed in the southern skies alone 76,000 galaxies of stars—and astronomers tell us that a single galaxy is a host of stars like the milky way.

A new theory which indicates that many elderly people who find their sight less keen than it once was can see as well as ever if they merely use a much brighter light, has been advanced by Prof. Arthur Birch-Hurschfeld, of the University of Konigsberg, Germany.

COMING VS. GOING

Professor McDome of St. Clair
In five hours tracked a bear to its lair.
Mister Bear was at home
And Professor McDome
Took just five minutes returning from there.

PASTIME

FOUR ACES FROM FOUR KINGS

If you enjoy card tricks here is a dandy that will astonish any audience. To perform it you need the king and ace of spades and three prepared cards. The three prepared cards are the other three aces in the deck and are prepared by pasting a triangular section cut from each of the three remaining kings in the deck over a corner of each of the aces of the corresponding suits.

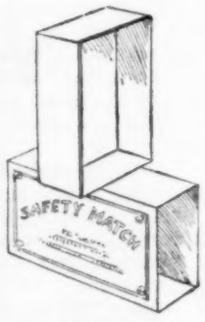
Hold these three fake cards in your hand with the real king of spades over them. Then "fan" them out so that only the triangular sections of the kings on the aces show. Thus you display four kings in your hand.

Now take up the ace of spades which has been lying face up on the table and call attention to the fact that you insert it directly behind the king of spades which you then discard. Closing these four cards in your hand you transfer them to the other hand.

In doing so be sure to turn them end for end. Then fan them out and to the surprise of everyone you display four aces instead of four kings. Of course the genuine ace of spades is on top and the triangular sections of the kings on the fake cards are hidden at the bottom of the "fan."

MATCH BOX BREAK

Take an ordinary safety match box, remove all the matches, and set the drawer of the box on one end on the box cover which is turned up on one edge or side—not the top or bottom. Now ask your friends which will break first, the drawer or the cover, if you hit the drawer with all your might. Invariably they will say the cover which is under the drawer, but they are in for a surprise.



Hit Hard

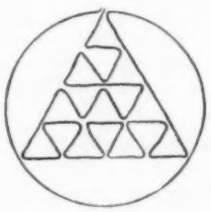
Bang! You hit the drawer, and both the drawer and the cover fly away unharmed. This done, someone may say you didn't hit hard enough. So right away you challenge him to break either part of the box by hitting on the two when so arranged. The only rule is that he must hit square on the end of the drawer. He will be "stung" for as before, the two parts of the box will fly away unharmed.

WATER DRINKING STUNT

Put a glass of water under a hat on a table and tell your friends you will drink the water without lifting the hat. Of course they will all say it just cannot be done. But you proceed to show 'em. Put your head under the table and make a sipping noise as if you were actually drinking the water through the table. Their curiosity aroused, someone will lift the hat to see if you are really drinking the water. Then is your chance to take the glass of water and drink it, and without lifting the hat—yourself.

CIRCLE AND TRIANGLES

No doubt you have heard of one horse or runner running circles all around another in a race. That's what you do in this drawing puzzle—you put a circle around some triangles,



Easy?

only you draw the circle first and put the triangles in afterward.

The accompanying sketch shows how it can be done. The gaps are left at all intersections to show you which way next. When you know the various moves in drawing the figure you should be able to draw it rapidly, closing up the gaps and making good angles at the same time.

BRAIN TEASER

AGE GROUPS

Here is a brain teaser that will keep even the mathematical sharks busy a while.

There are 150 children between the ages of one and six years, the youngest being one year and the oldest six years, while some are two years, others three, and still others four and five years old.

The problem is to arrange these children into 25 groups of six children with no two groups alike, so their total age in each group will be 21 years. We are not going to give the key to the solution until next week, so try your luck.

Last Week's Answer—Horse, $180; carriage, $280; and harness, $30.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

More than one-fourth of all the 23,930 high schools in the United States are located in five states—Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Illinois.

The largest high school in America is the DeWitt Clinton high school for boys in New York City with an enrollment of over 10,000.

There are 6,000 different instruments in a full dentist's kit (or rather a dentist's full kit)—and some dentists will tell you that none of them hurt.

"The Sunshine," a daily paper of St. Petersburg, Fla., gives away its entire home edition every day that the sun doesn't shine there. It has been that liberal just 111 times in 22 years.

"Stretched" and "screeched" are supposed to be the longest monosyllables in the English language.

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QUESTION BOX

What will be the general admission to Chicago World's Fair?

The general admission to "A Century of Progress International Exposition" Chicago 1933 will be 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children. Besides there will be admission charges to concession features which include transportation, amusement attractions, shows etc. However, the various exhibit buildings, of which there will be a large number, devoted to displays and exhibits of a wide variety of industries, the states of the Union, the United States government, foreign nations etc., will be free to visitors to the fair grounds. While there has been no estimate made of how long it will take a person to see the various features of the Exposition the promoters believe a week or 10 days could be spent in seeing all the sights.

What does an apple consist of?

Many people eat apples without knowing just what they are consuming. They know it is a fruit, a delicious fruit that is supposed to be an excellent food. But that is about all. This fruit consists of 82 per cent water, 12 per cent starch-sugar, three per cent ash, two per cent cellulose and one per cent acids.

How many men in U. S. army?

Our peace time army now numbers 12,000 officers and 18,750 enlisted men. In his annual report to the secretary of war Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, recommended increasing this force to 14,000 officers and 165,000 men.

Why is "Eiffel" tower generally mispronounced in this country?

"Eiffel" is a French name and the French accent the two syllables evenly—something like "ef-fel." Americans choose the natural way and pronounce it as if it were English—with accent on the "ei."

Was 1932 leap year?

Yes, according to our present calendar every year divisible by four is leap year, with the exception of those years divisible by 100 and not divisible by 400. Thus the years 1700, 1800 and 1900 were not leap years while 1600 was and 2000 will be.

How deep is Meteor Crater?

Meteor Crater in Arizona is 600 feet deep and 4,000 feet across. It was evidently caused by the fall of a meteor thousands of years ago.

Is Roosevelt fourth or fifth president from New York?

Gov. Roosevelt is the fifth New Yorker to be chosen president. He is the fourth governor of that state to be elected to the presidency. Martin Van Buren was the first president from New York. Like Roosevelt he had served as governor of his state. Millard Fillmore was the next president from the empire state. He had previously been a representative in Congress. Some 35 years later Grover Cleveland went from the executive mansion in Albany to the White House. And most folks still remember that in 1901 Theodore Roosevelt, a former governor of that state, was elected vice president, and became president when McKinley was assassinated.

What percentage of our milk is pasteurized?

Nearly 90 per cent of the milk sold in American cities of 10,000 or more population today is pasteurized. This is a big percentage when we consider that only 30 years ago almost none of it was.

Is the $ sign used in any foreign country?

The conventional symbol associated with American currency and commonly known as the dollar sign is used to denote local currency in some 20 foreign countries. Some of the countries employing the $ in their currency are Argentina, Brazil, British Guiana, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Hong Kong, Mexico, Newfoundland, Paraguay, Portugal, Straits Settlement and Uruguay.

Did Wilson veto Prohibition act?

President Wilson vetoed the National Prohibition act on the ground that war-time prohibition was no longer necessary. The act was passed by Congress before the 18th Amendment was adopted.

Are London policemen armed?

The only weapon carried on duty by London policemen is the traditional night-stick, a wooden staff about 15 inches long made of cocus wood. The mounted coppers of the great English city carry longer "night-sticks." It sounds queer, but the London Bobbies leave their guns at the station houses. Firearms are only carried when it is believed the officers of the law are likely to come in contact with armed criminals.

What is 8-2-2 brine?

The 8-2-2 brine refers to the mild brine used in curing meat. It is made by using 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds sugar and two ounces of saltpeter. These ingredients combined and dissolved in five and one-half gallons of water is the brine solution generally used for curing meat in this country. Thin cuts are kept in the solution for about two weeks and thick cuts like ham and shoulder remain for four weeks.

What is the origin of "polka-dot"?

Polka-dot is the name applied to the pattern of round dots regularly distributed in textile fabrics. It has been ascribed an odd ancestry. The name was derived from the "polka," an old-fashioned round dance of Polish origin which had three steps to the measure. This dance was introduced in Europe in 1835 by a Bohemian and spread to this country about the time Polk was a candidate for the presidency. The polka-dot was bracketed with Polk's name by political admirers and everything from shirts to shoes became polka-this and polka-that.

The Weigh of All Men

How many states will have Democratic governors next year?

The great Democratic hurricane on Nov. 8 put Democrats in the gubernatorial chairs of 38 states, adding 29 to the nine already held. The Republicans retained the governorships of only nine states. The other governor is a Farmer-Labor—in Minnesota.

VERSATILITY PLUS

The depression didn't affect some people because they could do so many things, but there is one man in this broad land who seems to have more trades up his sleeve than most of us.

Otto Ernest Rayburn, a Pathfinder reader of Galena, Mo., sends us this man's ad from the Jonesboro (Ark.) Sun which he thinks would be of interest to other readers. The interesting advertisement appeared originally in the Brushville Bugle. It follows:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Will Seeall, have gasoline for sale at 15c a gal. Some say it ain't good gas, but I say it is.

"I will also tie your broom corn, one half for the other. I grind corn every Thursday.

"Turkeys and chickens picked very promptly every day in the week.

"Horseshoeing a specialty at 6 bits a round. Shoes and nails furnished.

"Watch, gun and pistol repairing guaranteed.

"Shoes half-soled while you wait.

"Umbrellas fixed and axe handles made for 15c.

"Will teach Southern harmony and the fiddle combine for $3 mo.

"Pictures enlarged by a new process, and my hot tamale and hair-oil receipt goes 330 days for 25c per head.

"Haircutting only on Saturday eve. at 25c per.

"A good Jersey cow for sale. Due in next month.

"Also agent for agricultural implements and newspapers."

If you want our opinion, we think "Will Seeall" should change his name to WILL DOALL and advertise accordingly, thus saving a lot of money on advertising space.

Pathfinder Phil says: Because she can sing every note in the scale is no sign she is a high-toned girl.

WOMEN

WHY GIRLS GO TO COLLEGE

Why do you suppose most girls go to college? Is it to have a good time, to get an education or to improve their social positions? The New York University Daily News got inquisitive and conducted a survey. Only half of the co-eds interviewed said they were after an education. Many said they were there for a good time, some said it was more fun to go to school than to work, while a few admitted that their parents thought a higher education a social asset.

25-CENTS A DAY DIET

Do you think you could live on a food allowance of only 25 cents a day? Those who live on farms may claim they can by growing their own. But can it be done in town or city?

Dr. Lydia Roberts, of the Department of Home Economics of the University of Chicago, says it can. In fact, she claims a person can live in Chicago on a food allowance of only 25 cents a day and still be healthy and happy. She offers the following typical menu for a day, which she says can be had for the small sum of 25 cents: Breakfast—orange juice, French toast, two strips of bacon, and coffee. Lunch—a cheese and cabbage sandwich, milk, a banana and an oatmeal cookie. Dinner or supper—one pork chop, brown potatoes, creamed onions, bread and butter, an oatmeal cookie and some apple sauce.

Patterns may be purchased at 15c each or TWO FOR 25c. Winter Book of Fashions containing designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, 15c. Address Fashion Editor, Pathfinder, Washington, D. C.

NEW MOVIE ACTRESSES

Hollywood has made another levy on the nation's stock of pulchritude. This year's crop of beauties crashing the studio gates have been given tryouts, found satisfactory and placed under contract. These new faces and new types you can expect to see in motion pictures in the future. They include Gail Patrick, of Birmingham, Ala.; Renee Whitney and Maxine Cantway, of Chicago; Pat Wing and Toby Wing, of Richmond, Va.; Donna Roberts and Margaret La Marr, of Los Angeles; Jane Shaddock, of Portland, Ore.; Ann Hovey, of Indianapolis; Barbara Rogers, of Waycross, Ga.; Edna Callaghan, of San Francisco; Loretta Andrews, of St. Louis; Lynn Browning, of Kansas City, and Lorena Layson, of Miami, Fla.

HELPFUL HINTS

Chestnuts and similar nuts can be kept fresh indefinitely simply by placing them in a Mason jar and screwing the lid on.

Moist table salt will remove egg tarnish from silver, and coffee and tea stains from china.

Use lard for greasing cake tins. The salt in butter causes the cake to burn, or stick to the tin.

Onion juice will remove rust from tableware.

Place a piece of beeswax between two pieces of flannel and rub your irons on them. They will be clean and run smoothly.

Milk to which a little soap has been added is a good wash for white glossy paint.

Keep mirrors out of the sun. The rays will cause spots and other blemishes.

WEEK'S AD-A-LAFF

Advertisement in the El Paso Herald-Post—LADIES' HATS, 19c. At this price, these cannot possibly last over an hour!

A woman armed with an umbrella is always a good joke because you can't miss the point.

HOME

MAKING CANNED GOODS SAFE

Even though canned vegetables or meat may have no objectionable odor or appearance, it is still wise to cook the food vigorously for 10 to 20 minutes before it is eaten. The cooking destroys the poisonous properties of the botulinus organism which is so fatal. Of course, it goes without saying that canned goods showing any signs of spoilage should never be used as food.

HOUSE PLANTS LIKE COOL AIR

If you want to have beautiful and healthful house plants this winter take a tip from A. F. Yeager, horticulturist of the North Dakota Agricultural college. House plants, he says, are not like people and require different conditions in the home. The plants thrive best in moist and cool air with plenty of light. They need a temperature of between 60 and 65 degrees Fahrenheit, while during the coldest part of the winter many people keep their homes heated to between 70 and 80 degrees. Of course, the best temperature for the human occupants is around 68 to 70 degrees. But even that is too hot for most house plants.

TRUNK WITH WHEEL

A novel improvement in a familiar article, the inconvenience of which everybody has put up with for years, has been made by a London inventor and was shown recently at the Textile Exchange in that city. It is a trunk with a wheel on it so that it can be hauled or pushed about as easily as a wheelbarrow.

DEATH AND TAXES INSEPARABLE

The Hamden Plains M. E. church was OVERTAXED Saturday afternoon when a final tribute was PAID to the later Walter T. Kenyon, for 26 years TAX collector, who died suddenly Thursday in his home in 3174 Whitney Ave.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

The late Lieut. Col. A. M. Hughes, Spanish-American veteran, was reported to be the only man to reprimand President "Teddy" Roosevelt to his face and get away with it.

For every woman who thinks she can play poker there is some man who thinks he can make salad dressing.

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CAPITAL CHAT

LITTLE CONGRESS MEETS

The "Big" Congress has nothing on the "Little" Congress. The latter is now in session, too. The "Little" Congress, if you don't already know, is composed of the secretaries and attaches of members of the House and Senate.

This time the little Congress has a woman presiding officer—Mrs. Frances Howard, attached to the office of the late Senator Wesley Jones, of Washington. She is the first of her sex having the honor of presiding over this imitative body. The Little Congress emulates the big Congress in discussing, voting on and settling public questions. And judging by some of the fool laws the big Congress makes the Little Congress could no doubt do a better job of it. But alas their voting doesn't mean anything.

By the way, the Little Congress has a lot of "lame ducks," too. This session numbers a large number of them, because their bosses lost out in the "New Deal" landslide. But like their big brothers, these "lame ducks" will continue to hold sessions, at intervals, until March 4.

CAPITOL RESTAURANT WAR

Senators and Representatives are eating cheaply these days, but we don't know how well. The Senate restaurant in the Senate end of the Capitol building started it all. It opened earlier than the House restaurant over on the other end of the building. In keeping with the times its prices were down considerably from what they were last year. For instance, pie had dropped from 15 to 10 cents. Twenty-cent soup was down to 15 cents, etc.

When the House restaurant opened later it had to bring its prices down to match those on the Senate side in order to get any business. Even if representatives do get fat salaries of $9,000 a year plus nearly $5,000 more for clerk hire, they couldn't be expected to eat soup at 20 cents and pie at 15 cents when a short walk through the Capitol's corridors would bring 'em to 10-cent pie and 15-cent soup.

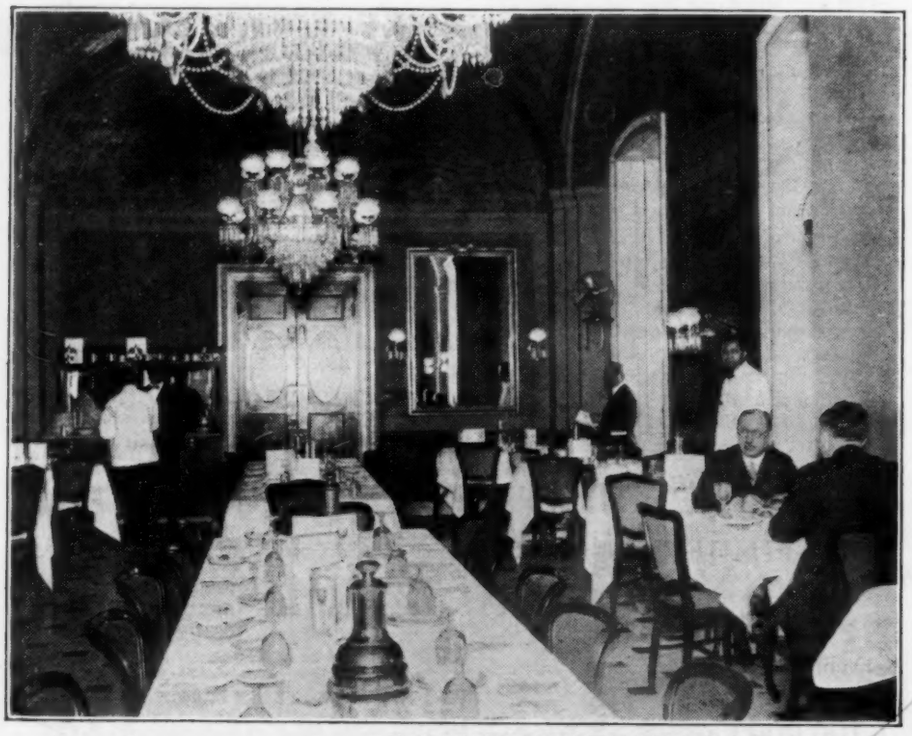
"TYPOGRAPHICAL" ERROR

Everybody makes mistakes. If you are a close reader you may find several typographical errors in this issue of The Pathfinder. But think of making such an error on a costly monument.

That, however, is just what happened when the inscription was placed on the recently dedicated memorial to the late Cardinal Gibbons erected in a small Washington park in front of the Shrine of the Sacred Heart. This error placed the year of Cardinal Gibbons' birth at 1834 instead of 1836. The entire inscription had to be sandblasted off so a correct one could be inscribed.

ROOSEVELT'S CHURCH

After March 4 the President's church in Washington will be St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, the beautiful old edifice shown in the accompanying sketch. It is located on 18th street between P and Q streets, N. W. It was here that Mr. Roosevelt and his family worshiped when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson administration. Rev. Dr. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas', says the President-elect was not only a worshiper at that time, but he was a vestryman.



—Photographed Exclusively for The Pathfinder by Harris & Ewing

Glimpse of One of the Senate Private Dining Rooms

St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Washington

Contrary to some published accounts, the new First Lady, like her husband, is an Episcopalian.

LADY ASTOR VISITS "MARCHERS"

Society folks were as much surprised at Lady Nancy Astor's visit to the "hunger marchers" camp in Washington recently as were the so-called marchers. Accompanied by her husband, Viscount Astor, the first woman member of the British Parliament entered the hunger camp and talked with feminine marchers.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL

These are the days
That married men
Have Christmas presents sent
Unto their homes
By their dear wives,
On Christmas errands bent.

The days roll by,
And the Christmas morn
He piles them on the shelf;
He waits a month,
The bills come in—
He pays for them himself.

Then there was the flapper who carried her cigarettes in her flask so her mother wouldn't know that she smoked.

The difference between the dime novel of 40 years ago and the $2.50 novel of today is just $2.40.

Latest Fashions

7708—A stylish two piece dress designed for 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46 inch design requires 4⅞ yards of 39 inch material, but if made as in the small front view, without the sleeve puffs, 4½ yards are required.

7654—An attractive model designed for 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch design as illustrated requires 4½ yards of 39 inch material. With long sleeves and without bolero it requires 4 yards. Without the bolero and with short sleeves 3⅝ yards.

7719—A new lingerie style brassiere and step-in chemise designed for small (34-36), medium (38-40), large (42-44) and extra large (46-48) bust measure. A medium design requires 1⅜ yards of 39 inch material, together with 1½ yards of lace or net at least 8 inches wide, for the brassiere. Shoulder straps of ribbon require 1 yard.

7756—A pleasing frock for little girls 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year old requires 1⅞ yards of 32 inch material.

7666—A simple frock for growing girls 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year design requires 2⅝ yards of 35 inch material. Without capelet, only 2 yards.

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BIBLE PROPHECY

ELIJAH COMING BEFORE CHRIST. Wonderful Book sent Free. P. Megiddo Mission, Rochester, N. Y.

BLACK WALNUTS

LOOK—BLACK WALNUT KERNELS, 2 lbs. $1.25—3 lbs. $2.00—5 lbs. $2.50 by prepaid parcel post. Black Walnut Company, Strasburg, Va.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

USED CORRESPONDENCE COURSES sold, rented, exchanged. Catalog listing 3,000 bargains—Free. Mountain's, Pisgah, Alabama.

FILMS, PRINTING AND DEVELOPING

FIRST FILM DEVELOPED—8 prints 30c coins. Enlargement given. Superior Photo Service, Dept. 5, Waterloo, Iowa.

25 REPRINTS 30c. Film developed 2 prints each negative 25c. Summers, Unionville, Mo.

INVENTIONS

INVENTIONS COMMERCIALIZED. Patented or Unpatented. Write, Adam Fisher Mfg. Co., 168 Enright, St. Louis, Missouri.

MEDICAL

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Know Any Older?

What is probably the oldest free school in continuous operation of the United States is a school built by George Washington in 1785 and which is still used by the public school system of Alexandria, Va. This oldest free school was recently marked with a bronze plaque. Washington established the school for the support and education of poor children, especially those whose ancestors "had fallen in the defense of their country." Robert E. Lee was a pupil at this school from 1818 to 1824. It was known as the Alexandria Academy.

How It Looks Today

Cape Cod lighthouse, perched on the clay bluffs of the north-eastward side of the cape is the oldest lighthouse on the Cape Cod Massachusetts coast. It was built in 1798. And this famous old lighthouse, familiarly known as the Highlands, has just had its beam of light increased to 4,000,000 candlepower. The old lighthouse at the mouth of Delaware bay was also one of the very oldest lights in the United States, but it was undermined by the heavy seas and was destroyed several years ago.

At Bellefontaine, Ohio, there is some concrete pavement around the courthouse that was laid 39 years ago.

FOR THE NEXT WAR

Italy is building an elaborate system of Alpine fortifications.

Tests of a new French anti-aircraft gun show that it is effective up to an altitude of 7½ miles.

Germany still puts a lot of confidence in gas, and is about as well prepared to fight through gas filled areas as any nation. Her gas masks are supposed to be the best in the world.

The French government has ordered a gas mask for every person in France —50,000,000 of them. Orders are that they use them for 10 hours without renewing the chemicals.

The French have an elaborate system of camouflaged forts all along the border between that country and Germany.

If we can't have the benefit of a trial-marriage, they could at least let us have a trial mother-in-law!

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LUCIDS

Mose—What's all dish-yer talk Ah hears erbout habbin' anudder moratorium? What's a moratorium?

Eph—Ah dunno exactually but Ah b'lieves hit am one ob dese-yer places whar dey buries people when dey's dead.

Lady, to Beggar—How could you find the nickel I gave you if you are blind?

Beggar—I'm not the blind man. I'm substituting for him while he goes to see a new movie.

Hannah—What are we going to do with that grass widow who hangs around here so much?

Joe—I know. We'll introduce her to that vegetarian.

"Well, jedge," said the waiter. "Whut'll you-all have foh breakfast? Has you ebber tried enny ob ouah boiled eggs, sah?"

"Yes," responded the judge, "and I found them guilty."

Fond Mother—My son who is at college has written a number of poems. What would you advise me to do?

Editor—Have him see a doctor.

Henry—What makes Josephine so fidgety?

Louise—One of the clocks in her new pair of stockings has just started to run.

Doctor—What do you want Santa Claus to bring you, Bobbie?

Four-year-old Bobbie — Mamma said Santy Claus was poor this Christmas and couldn't bring much, so I wrote him a letter and put a nickel in it.

Alarmed wife (whose husband had gone to bed first, but whom she did not find abed when she got there)—Bill, where are you? Bill!

Drowsy Bill—Aw, come on to bed. I've been asleep hours.

Mrs. Bill—But you aren't in bed.

Bill—Thunder I'm not. I'm where the bed is anyway.

Mrs. Bill—No, darling. You are where the bed used to be. I changed things around today and you are sleeping in the cedar chest.

Mrs. Bosco—That woman sings with a great deal of feeling, it seems to me.

Mr. Bosco—Well, I hope she isn't feeling as bad as it sounds to me.

Billfuzz—Are you going to be bothered much with your income tax this year?

Jubb—No. I have just figured out that at the highest tax rate they can charge me the government will owe me over $100.

Little four-year-old David had been so bad that finally his mother turned him over to his father, who gave him a few spanks in the place where they would do the most good.

David was not hurt physically but his dignity was wounded almost beyond endurance. He went into the kitchen where his mother was getting supper ready and, in a defiant tone, cried out: "Mother, I don't think I can stand that husband of yours around much longer."

Housewife—When you sold me this jelly you said it was currant.

Dealer—Yes, it's currant; it says so right on the label.

Housewife—Well it may be CURRENT but it tastes to me more like a back number, and a very old one at that.

Doctor—Did you open both the windows in your bedroom last night as I ordered you to?

Patient—Well, doctor, I jes' have one window in my room, so I opened it twice.

"Mamma, I wish you would give me a dark breakfast," said the little boy.

"What do you mean by that?" asked the mother.

"Well," answered the youngster; "last night Dad told you to give me a light supper, and I didn't like it."

"I suppose you are campaigning among the plain people," remarked the woman of the house when the candidate called.

"No, I am after the beauty vote—and I would like yours," replied the man of wisdom. He got not only her vote but enough others so that he's coming to congress.

Wife—Such an immodest display!

Husband—Her skirt is rather short, for the present style.

Wife—I didn't mean that. See how she is exposing her ears!

Laborer—I'm for a five-day week.

Official—I'm for a five-day week-end.

Cohen—Good morning, Mr. Bloom, what makes you so sad?

Bloom—My brother is very sick.

Cohen—Oh, is he?

Bloom—No, Ikie.

"How old is this little boy?" the railroad conductor asked.

"He's just four," replied the mother.

"And mother is just 40," piped up the boy, so that all the people in the car heard it.

Hunger Marcher—I'm in trouble, Mister——

Pedestrian—Don't tell me about trouble. I've got trouble enough. I just bought a used auto and I am myself walking to town to get help.

"I think I'll go to Venice to live the rest of my life."

"Why Venice? There are plenty of other fine places."

"Yes, but in Venice you don't have to keep doing tap dances all day long dodging autos.

Restaurant Patron—Waiter, do you call this an oyster stew? The oyster in this stew isn't big enough to flavor it.

Waiter—Well, suh; dat oystah was not put in to flavor it, sah. He's jes' supposed to christen it.

Bootblack—Shine yer shoes fer ye, Mister? It's only a nickel.

Mister—Only a nickel! What do you mean—"ONLY"? You must think I have come into money.

It was in the reading room of a public library. A man had been reading an article in a magazine telling about the death-rate and he was much impressed. Turning to the man next to him he remarked: "Do you know, every time I breathe, a person dies."

The other man sniffed and replied: "Why don't you take something for your breath?"

Zoo Guard—It's against the rules, sir, to feed the stork.

Visitor—Why so; you let us feed the other birds?

Guard—Well, this country is overpopulated already.

Managing Editor—What—you're getting out an extra edition when we had decided to cut 'em all out!

News Editor—Yep—but this is an unprecedented case. The jury convicted that beautiful blond girl who killed her husband, and we can't pass that up.

Pete—Next to a beautiful girl, what do you consider the most interesting thing in the world?

Tubby—Whenever I'm next to a beautiful girl I never bother about statistics.

George—Delancey tried to make me believe he'd driven the same car for five years and never paid a cent for repairs. Do you believe it?

Garageman—Yes; I'm the fellow who made all the repairs.

Mrs. Asta on Christmas eve—Ah, Mrs. Gazonda, I am surprised that you are buying so many things on Christmas eve. Why didn't you do your Christmas shopping early?

Mrs. Gazonda—That's just what I am doing. I'm shopping for next Christmas now.

Bashful youth—I want a present for a young lady.

Store salesman—Sister or fiancee?

Bashful youth—Well, er—she hasn't said what she would be yet.

"Mother," asked little Jack, "is it correct to say that you 'water a horse' when he is thirsty?"

"Yes, dear," replied his mother.

"Well, then, said Jack, picking up a saucer, "I'm going to milk the cat."

Sandy—I think that McTight is the meanest Scotchman in the world.

Waffles—What has he gone and done now?

Sandy—For Christmas he is giving his wife a paper plate and an eraser.